



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

A Russian farmer recently celebrated his 147th birthday, according to a report from Moscow. At the time of his birth in 1808, Napoleon was at the height of his power in Europe, Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, and only 17 states had entered the Union.

FUTURE VIEW

The National Association of Manufacturers is sponsoring an interesting exhibition, the "Americade," which will be seen in every area of the country. Displays will show what economic growth and improvements are expected in the next 20 years to handle our nation's rising population. Visitors will see the number of new homes, schools, and churches that will be needed; equipment designed to make housekeeping easier; and other anticipated future developments.

GERMAN ARMY

The number of West Germans volunteering for their army has dropped 80 per cent in recent weeks. This decline is blamed on the feeling that international tensions have relaxed plus the fact that military pay has recently been reduced.

AUTOMATION STUDY

A congressional committee held a hearing on "automation" not long ago. Government officials, labor leaders, scientists, and economists told the investigating congressmen what they think the constantly increased use of labor-saving machinery will mean to workers, plant owners, and consumers.

Walter Reuther, head of the CIO labor union, predicted that the country will be on a 4-day work week within 10 years. Others think this development is much farther away.

AIRMEN'S MASCOT

Most people know that the mascots at West Point and the Naval Academy are the mule and the goat respectively. The cadets at the new Air Force Academy have selected the falcon.

RUSSIAN JETS

The Soviet Union has just announced that it will begin using jet passenger planes on domestic airlines next year. The jet liners are said to fly at speeds of 750 to 800 miles an hour. Russia's announcement comes in the same month that a U. S. airline completed plans to purchase jet airplanes (see page 2).

SURPLUS FOOD

Two of the countries which have recently made arrangements to purchase U. S. surplus farm products are Yugoslavia and Japan. Yugoslavia will buy about 300,000 tons of surplus wheat. Japan plans to purchase over 65 million dollars' worth of wheat, cotton, corn, and other grains.



IN BISKRA, ALGERIA, many tailors work on the sidewalks outside their shops

French North Africa

Continuing Conflict Between Natives and French Overseers
Makes This Region a Major World Trouble Spot

IN French North Africa, one never knows these days when or where violence will strike next. Reports like the following are commonplace.

A French farmer is shot down in his fields by a sniper. . . . An armed Arab band raids a small town, killing and looting. . . . A rioting native gang sets fire to a block of city shops. . . . On a mountain road, a bus driver is shot and the driverless vehicle plunges into a ravine, killing many passengers.

Behind the violence is the demand of the North African natives for more self-rule. They want to have a bigger voice in running the governments of these lands. At the same time, the French are determined to hang onto their North African holdings, consisting of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Consequently, the French are taking firm measures to put down the uprisings. French troops have practically demolished certain villages which have been hotbeds of resistance. Tank columns daily probe the hill country where terrorists hide out. More than 5,000 French and Arabs have been killed in the past 6 months. France is now believed to be spending \$80,000,000 a month in combating the North African troubles.

The turmoil in North Africa is being felt in other lands, too. In

France, the country's leaders cannot agree on the best steps to be taken, and the dispute has stalled other important business in the French Assembly. It has threatened on several recent occasions to force the resignations of the premier and his cabinet.

At the United Nations, the issue has touched off a bitter controversy. When the UN General Assembly voted to discuss the Algerian problem, France withdrew in protest from the Assembly—at least temporarily.

In the Arab lands of the Middle East, sympathies lie with the North African natives. Radio stations in Egypt and Syria beam a steady flow of broadcasts into French North Africa, urging the natives to rise against the French. Similar broadcasts come from Spanish Morocco, which borders French Morocco.

The United States is deeply concerned about the North African situation. The 4 air bases we maintain in Morocco and the naval base we use at Port Lyautey play a vital role in the defense system we have helped to set up overseas. Continued strife in the area might force us to give up these bases.

We feel, too, that continued troubles in North Africa are a big obstacle to the efforts now being made at Geneva

(Continued on page 6)

High Political Posts Studied

Eisenhower Illness Draws Attention to the President and Vice President

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's prolonged illness has focused attention on several important matters involving our government and the men who run it. In the first place, of course, there has been deep concern over the well-being of the President himself. Also, during recent weeks, Americans have shown unusual interest in the administrative "machinery" of our federal government—and especially in how it operates when the President is disabled.

Who takes care of the Chief Executive's duties while he is sick? Can anything be done to lighten the tremendous burdens of the Presidency? What happens if the Chief Executive cannot handle any government business at all? These and other questions remain vitally important and attract much attention, even though President Eisenhower already has recovered enough to hold brief conferences and sign various papers.

Ike's helpers. During the President's illness, his highest ranking aides have assumed heavier responsibilities than usual. In particular, these men include: Vice President Richard Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Treasury Secretary George Humphrey, Defense Secretary Charles Wilson, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and White House "chief of staff" Sherman Adams.

Vice President Nixon, for the time being, has assumed the leading role in Cabinet meetings and those of the National Security Council. (The latter agency is a small body of top-ranking defense and foreign policy officials.) Normally the President heads both groups, but, on various occasions in the past when Eisenhower has been away from Washington, Nixon has presided. Now, under instructions given early this month by the Chief Executive himself, Nixon is to preside regularly until Eisenhower is able to do so.

With the President unable to spend much time or energy on governmental problems, the department heads must make final decisions on many questions which they might otherwise have taken to the White House. But they are in a good position to do this, because they are familiar with Eisenhower's views on all the major problems which our country now faces.

The President's doctors say that he can be consulted on any unexpected emergency which might arise, but nothing of this sort occurred during the first month of his illness. Various department chiefs visited him, but mainly they continued on their own,

(Continued on page 4)

The Story of the Week

The Arab Lands

In recent weeks, Russia and her satellites have offered guns, planes, and other weapons to the Arab lands in the Middle East. As we previously reported, Egypt has made arrangements with Red Czechoslovakia for the purchase of arms from that communist land. Saudi Arabia and Syria are also negotiating with Moscow for arms.

But one Arab land, Lebanon, turned down the communist offer for weapons. Little Lebanon told the Reds that she can't afford to spend money for arms for her tiny force of 5,000 volunteer troops.

Meanwhile, tension in the Middle East is mounting as Egypt and other Arab countries move to increase their strength with Red arms. There is danger of new fighting in that troubled corner of the globe between Arab lands and Israel.

That's why the foreign affairs chiefs of the United States, Britain, and France, now meeting with Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov in Geneva, are asking the Reds to hold up any shipment of weapons to the Middle East. It remains to be seen whether or not Moscow will do anything to stop the flow of communist arms to the explosive Middle East.

How It Began

Do you know how Halloween, which is celebrated today, got its start? Actually it is one of the world's oldest celebrations. The early Babylonians, Greeks, and Romans all observed a day to remember the spirits of their ancestors. It is from the Druids of ancient England, though, that we have borrowed most of our ideas about observing Halloween.

The Druids set aside a day at the end of summer to celebrate the gathering of the harvest. Bright bonfires were lighted to scare away the evil spirits that the Druids believed came back to the earth to ruin their celebrations.

In an attempt to stamp out such pagan beliefs, people began to observe



SAM SNEAD of the 1955 Ryder Cup professional golf team



ANOTHER VIEW of the Palace of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland where the United States, Britain, France, and Russia are carrying on discussions. Behind the Palace is Lake Geneva, and, in the distance, one of the city's residential sections.

2 days in memory of the dead. The evening before these 2 days was declared a holy, or hallowed evening. From this comes our name Halloween.

America has made its own contribution to Halloween. It is the familiar jack-o'-lantern who smiles or frowns upon fun-making at this time of the year. Pumpkins and squashes came from the New World and were unknown in Europe until after the discovery of America.

More recently, many young people have observed Halloween by going from door to door, collecting usable items for needy people here and abroad.

Golf Matches

The Ryder Cup—one of the top trophies in international golf—will be at stake next Saturday, November 5, when pro teams representing Great Britain and the United States meet at Palm Springs, California.

Each team will include 10 of its country's best pro golfers. Sam Snead and Cary Middlecoff are among the topflight players on the U. S. team. Dai Rees, the Welshman who captains the British team, is one of the best known golfers on the other side of the Atlantic. The matches take place every 2 years.

During the period in which the Ryder Cup matches have been held, the United States has come out on top 8 out of 10 times. The play may be very close this year as the competing teams seem well balanced. When the matches were played in England two years ago, the U. S. squad barely eked out a victory.

Passenger Jets

Would you like to board a plane in Chicago in the morning, have lunch in London, and return to Chicago that evening? Fantastic? Not at all. In a few years, you will be able to fly from Chicago to London in just 6¾ hours! At present, it requires about 16 hours to make that trip.

Flights from American cities to the far corners of the globe will take much

less time than they now do when the new jet passenger planes, ordered by Pan American World Airways, go into service. The first of the 45 jets ordered by Pan American are scheduled to take passengers aloft late in 1958. Some of these craft are being built by the Douglas aircraft firm, and others by Boeing.

Mighty engines, similar to those which power our heavy intercontinental bombers, will be used in the new passenger jets. The giant planes, which will seat between 100 and 131 passengers, are designed to cruise at speeds of from 550 to 575 miles an hour. Most propeller-driven planes now used for passenger service cruise at speeds ranging from 275 to 375 miles an hour.

Saar—What Next?

What is going to happen to the Saar now that the area's voters have said "no" to a plan to "Europeanize" the tiny land? In an election held about a week ago, the Saarlanders overwhelmingly voted down a plan to put the Saar under the supervision of 7 European countries including France and West Germany.

The Saar, rich in coal and industries, has long been a bone of contention between the French and the Germans. At present, the disputed area's people handle their own home affairs. France controls certain of the Saar's industries and supervises its defenses and foreign affairs. This plan is scheduled to continue in force unless a new agreement can be worked out.

Meanwhile, there is a growing demand in West Germany for a union of the Saar with that country. It is argued that the recent Saar vote shows the great majority of the area's nearly 1 million inhabitants—most of whom are of German descent—want to unite with West Germany.

One-Term Presidents

Many political leaders now believe that President Eisenhower will not seek re-election in 1956. According to this view, Mr. Eisenhower's recent

heart attack and his wish to retire to his Pennsylvania farm make it almost a certainty that he will not seek a second term of office.

On the other hand, some observers still believe that the Chief Executive might seek re-election, particularly if a way can be found to lighten the burden of the Presidency (see page 1 story).

If President Eisenhower decides not to run again, he will become one of a very small minority of our elected Chief Executives who have not been their party's candidates for re-election. One of these was James K. Polk, a Tennessee Democrat who became President in 1845. Polk said at the outset that he would retire at the end of his 4-year term, and he did.

Other 1-term Presidents include Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Pierce of New Hampshire, who was nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats in 1852, lost political support during his term of office. He was unable to win renomination.

Buchanan, a Pennsylvania Democrat, went to the White House in 1857. The strain of the Presidency was such that he apparently had no wish to seek a second term.

Hayes, a Republican of Ohio, won the Presidency in 1876 in a close contest with Democratic candidate Samuel Tilden. Hayes did not seek renomination.

TV and Campaigns

Should television broadcasters be required to set aside free TV time for candidates campaigning for public office at election time? Americans are divided on this issue. Both sides are now lining up support for their points of view. In January they will get a chance to express their opinions to a Senate group which will then hold hearings on matters concerning the radio and television industry.

Both Republican and Democratic candidates are planning to make more use of TV in the 1956 election contests than ever before (see historical on page 8). However, television time

is expensive. On some evenings, the charge for 5 minutes of television time on 1 station may be \$800. On network hookups, the rates may go as high as \$50,000 or more for an hour's time.

Americans who feel that TV broadcasters should provide free time to leading office seekers argue: "At present, political campaigning on television is a 'rich man's game.' Candidates with limited funds are at a disadvantage when trying to reach the voters by TV—a method considered to be highly effective in campaigns."

The other side contends: "It would be a great burden on TV broadcasters to grant free television time to the many candidates who run for office in each election. Besides, such a move might lead to increased government regulation of the use of TV."

Write and tell us your views on this issue.

A United Europe?

"If there is anyone alive today who can get free European lands to join hands, that person is France's Jean Monnet." This is what an American newsman said after returning from a visit with the dynamic French leader a short time ago.

It was Monnet, more than any other single individual, who succeeded in getting France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg to join forces in the European Coal and Steel Community. This plan, which went into effect February 1953, provides for the elimination of tariffs on coal, steel, and iron traded among member countries.

Now, Monnet has organized a new citizens' group to work for a united continent. It is called the Action Committee for a United States of Europe. Its purpose is to encourage all free nations of Europe to form a single government with certain powers over the entire continent. The new group also wants western Europe to combine forces in establishing atomic industries for peacetime purposes.

Monnet's helpers are now going from one European country to another seeking support for the new group's aims. Some leading political parties and labor unions in France, West Germany, and other nearby countries have



JUSCELINO KUBITSCHKEK, who appears to have been elected President of Brazil, perches on the shoulders of celebrating friends. Inauguration is to be in January, unless Army leaders who oppose Kubitschek keep him from taking office.

already pledged their support to the Action Committee's program.

People in the News

Constantine Karamanlis, 46, the new premier of Greece, has reaffirmed his country's friendship with the United States and other free nations. Karamanlis took over leadership of the Greek government earlier this month when Premier Alexander Papagos died.

Juscelino Kubitschek, 54, appears to be the victor in Brazil's election contest held at the beginning of October. However, ballots in a few outlying areas are still being counted. Also, some Army leaders, who have toppled regimes which they disliked in past years, oppose Kubitschek and say they may seize control of the government rather than allow him to become president.

If all goes well for Kubitschek, and his election becomes final, he will begin a 5-year term as president late in January.

Harold Vance, 65, an executive of the Studebaker-Packard Corporation, is the newest member of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. An Indiana Republican, Vance started out as a 15-cent-an-hour mechanic in a

firm which later was taken over by Studebaker. He has been working for that firm ever since.

Vance's appointment to the AEC must still be approved by the Senate, but he is taking over his new duties while awaiting Senate confirmation. The lawmakers will consider his nomination when they meet again in January.

Lieutenant General Randolph Pate, 57, will become commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps at the end of this year. He will succeed General Lemuel Shepherd who is retiring from active duty. Pate won numerous military honors in World War II and in the Korean War.

Fighting Floods

Every year, floods strike certain areas of our country. They take a number of lives and cause heavy damage.

The northeastern states, including large areas of New England, Pennsylvania, and New York, have been particularly hard hit this year. They have had 2 costly floods within a period of several months.

The Army Corps of Engineers, which supervises many of the nation's flood-control projects, is now making a new study of how to protect the northeastern area against the kind of damage it has recently suffered. The Corps plans to have an effective anti-flood program ready for consideration by Congress early next year.

Army engineers have thus far completed anti-flood projects costing about \$72,000,000 in northeastern United States. It is estimated that an additional \$260,000,000 will be needed to protect this region against the threat of future floods.

When Congress meets in January, lawmakers plan to introduce a number of bills providing for speedy action on anti-flood measures wherever they are needed. The legislators also plan to ask for a government-sponsored insurance plan to help flood victims recover losses when disaster strikes.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) the job of our schools (in observance of American Education Week), and (2) Iran.

News Quiz

U. S. Presidency

1. Mention some extra duties that Vice President Nixon is to perform until President Eisenhower recovers from his illness.
2. Describe the work of Sherman Adams.
3. List several major tasks and responsibilities which help make the American Presidency "the hardest job in the world."
4. Tell of two occasions when Presidents were disabled for long periods of time.
5. What does the Constitution say about such an occurrence?
6. Give some reasons why Vice Presidents sometimes are not well qualified to become Chief Executive.

Discussion

1. Suggest some ways in which the prestige of the Vice Presidency could be increased.
2. From what you know about the work that is required of a Chief Executive, how do you think the burdens of the Presidency could best be lightened?
3. What do you think would be the best means of obtaining a decision on whether a President is so seriously disabled that the Vice President should take over?

French North Africa

1. Why has there been a good deal of violence in French North Africa in recent months?
2. How is the North African trouble affecting the following: France; the United States; the Arab nations; the communist lands?
3. What separate areas and population groups are included in French North Africa?
4. Which one of the 3 territories has been most peaceful in recent months? Why?
5. What subject has been the source of a long wrangle in Morocco?
6. Why do the French contend that the situation in Algeria is much more serious than that in the other 2 areas of North Africa?
7. Summarize the views put forth by the native nationalists.
8. What are the views advanced by the French?

Discussion

1. Do you think France should retain control of its territories in North Africa? Why, or why not?
2. Do you think the United States should wholeheartedly support one side or the other in the North African controversy? Explain your views.

Miscellaneous

1. What is causing tension to mount in the Middle East?
2. Why is there still a great deal of uncertainty concerning the small European territory known as the Saar?
3. Name the Presidents who served only one term and were not renominated.
4. Should free television time be set aside to office seekers at election time? Why or why not?
5. Briefly describe the work of Jean Monnet.
6. Identify these public leaders: Constantine Karamanlis; Juscelino Kubitschek; and Harold Vance.

References

Issues of the *New York Times Magazine* dated October 2, 9, and 16, 1955, carry major articles on the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Authors are Cabell Phillips, James MacGregor Burns, and Sidney Hyman.

"On Vice Presidents and Succession to the Presidency," by Harry S. Truman, *Life*, October 10, 1955.

"North Africa," *Time*, September 5, 1955.

"Can French Africa Be Saved?" *Business Week*, August 27, 1955.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mrs.: Moths don't show much judgment.

Mr.: Why not?

Mrs.: They spend the summer in fur coats and the winter in bathing suits.



"It's the Browns again. Maybe it was a mistake not answering the doorbell."

Customer: Why do you have only magazines and books about murders, ghosts, and mysteries on the table there?

Barber: It makes the customers' hair stand on end and then it's easier to cut.

If anyone says this is a small world, let him chase his hat on a windy day.

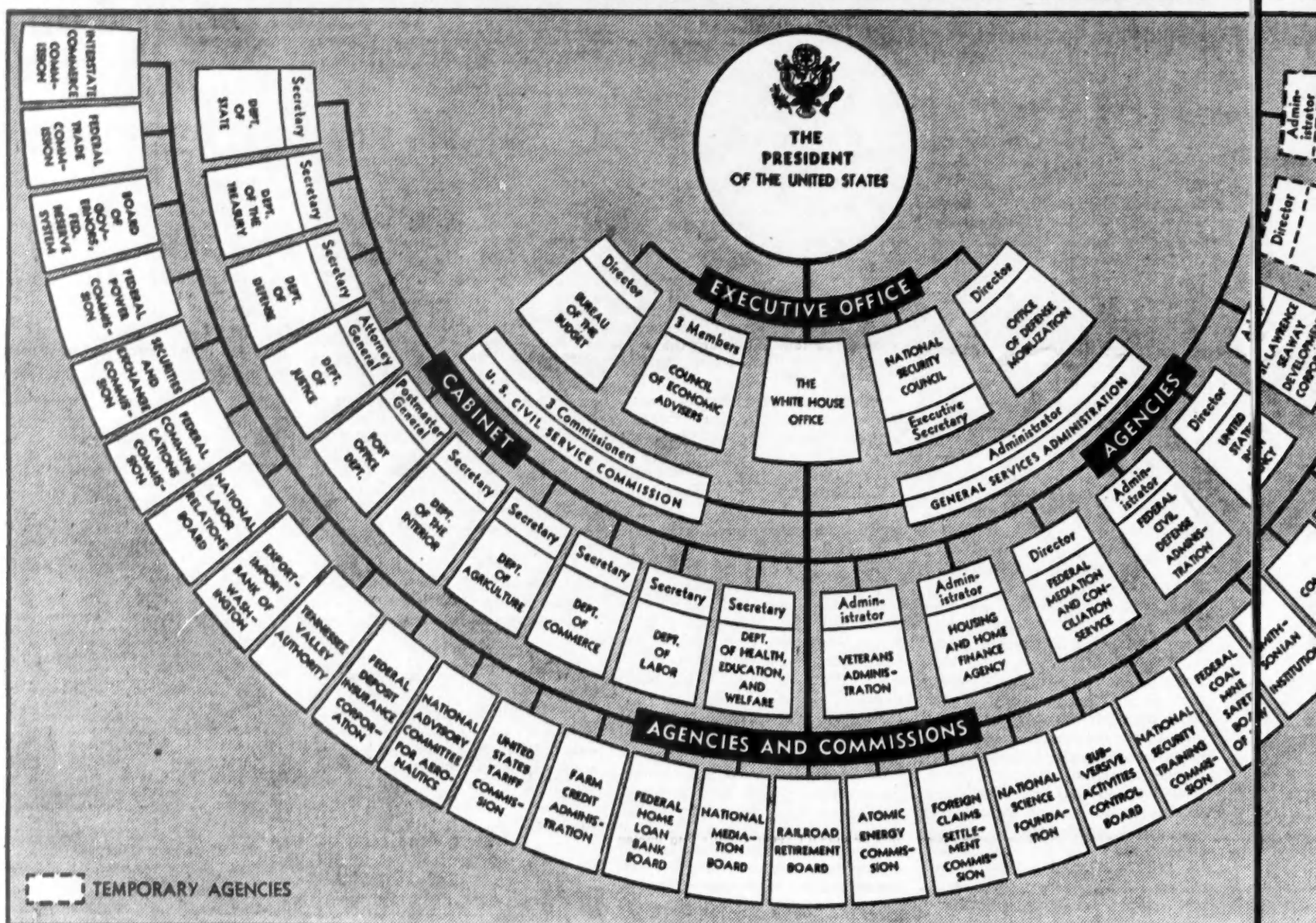
The manufacturer was asked what part his company was playing in the war effort.

"See that big tank over there?" he asked, pointing to a monster with terrific firing power. "Well, we made the paper clips that held the blueprints together."

It is amazing when you think of it that at one time kids actually grew up to live normal lives without applied psychology, I.Q.'s, aptitude tests, or vitamins. Some of them even became Presidents.

Fable: The driver tooted his horn to call somebody from the house, and waited a reasonable time before tooting again.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT—A CHART OF THE PRESIDENT'S VEST



Our Presidents

(Continued from page 1)

carrying out policies which they and Eisenhower had agreed upon before he was stricken.

Sherman Adams, whose official title is "The Assistant to the President," normally has the job of sifting all questions and proposals that the department heads and other government officials bring to the Presidential office. He is so familiar with Eisenhower's views that he can often answer questions and give instructions on the President's behalf. Also, he makes sure that all the documents which need Eisenhower's signature have been carefully checked and are in proper legal form.

Adams has been doing this kind of work ever since the Eisenhower administration began, but his job takes on added importance when the President must be shielded from all but the most essential tasks.

There are, of course, certain questions and issues that only the President can decide. Many will arise in connection with the administration's budget proposals, which must go to Congress this winter.

However, Congress doesn't meet until January. Therefore, the President can probably wait until December before doing much hard work on matters which he will want to put before the lawmakers.

President's burden. The American Presidency is often called the hardest job in the world. The Chief Executive is responsible for the work of all the far-flung U. S. departments and agencies (see chart accompanying this article). If anything goes seriously wrong, he gets the blame.

The President's decisions can result in prosperity or depression—can promote peace or bring war. Thus, his actions can mean well-being or hardship—life or death—to countless numbers of people in the United States and abroad. With the help of the Secretary of State and other officials, the President directs our foreign policy, and he is Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

He makes recommendations to Congress on a wide variety of subjects, and seeks to give the political leadership that will assure congressional approval of the measures he wants.

He appoints ambassadors, federal judges, and large numbers of other officials.

He is our "Chief of State," a living symbol of the nation. As such he greets distinguished foreign visitors, makes numerous speeches and awards, helps dedicate important buildings, and so on. President Eisenhower, during the next several months, probably won't perform many of these ceremonial duties as Chief of State. On frequent occasions, he undoubtedly will ask Vice President Nixon to act as his personal representative.

Most observers agree that there should be an intensive effort to lighten the burdens which a U. S. President normally carries. Yet there are limits to what can be done along this line. The Chief Executive has responsibilities which he cannot escape.

But there are many details which, it is argued, might well be turned

over to other officials. Says the *Washington Post and Times Herald*: "The first official act required of President Eisenhower from his sick bed was the signing of 2 lists of routine appointments. . . . Here is a flagrant example of the routine chores imposed upon the President. . . ."

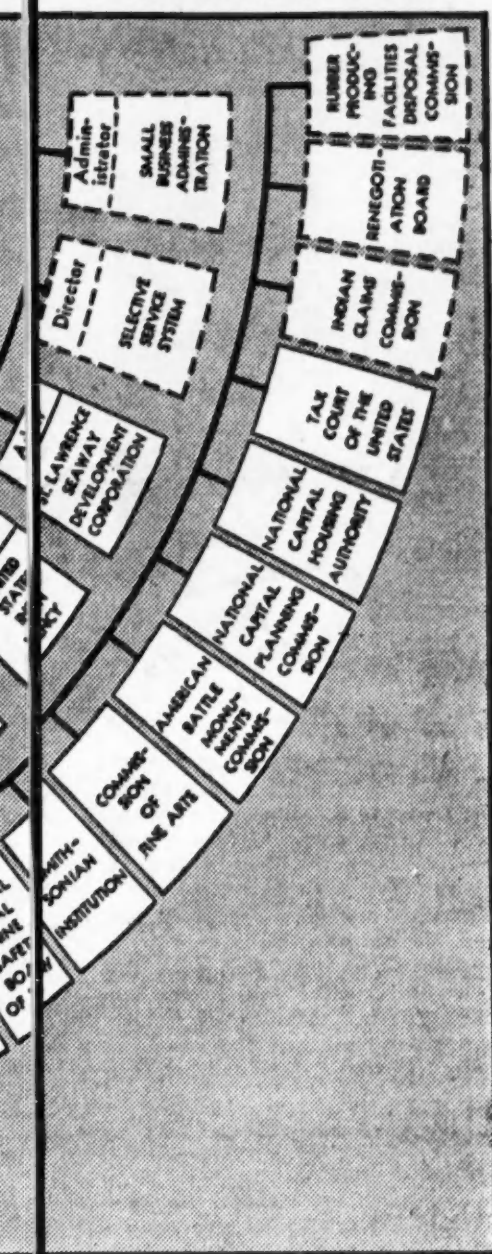
"It is said that the doctors [let these papers be taken] to the President because they required little mental or physical effort on his part. That characterization . . . becomes a strong argument for granting him complete relief from such duties. . . . No man could possibly carry on [the Presidency's] functions alone in these days of big government. Yet the President himself is still required to perform some of the more unimportant routine tasks. In a normal day at the White House it is not unusual for him to sign his name 200 times.

"The President should have au-



VICE PRESIDENTS who succeeded deceased Chief Executives. From left: Tyler succeeded Harrison, who died in 1841—a month after inauguration; Fillmore succeeded Taylor, who died in 1850 after about 1½ years in office; Johnson succeeded Lincoln, who was assassinated in 1865 early in 2nd term; Arthur succeeded Garfield, who was assassinated in 1881 after 7 months in office; Theodore Roosevelt succeeded McKinley, who was shot in 1901 early in 2nd term; Coolidge succeeded Harding, who died in 1923 after 2½ years in office; Truman succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died in 1945 early in 4th term, after having served for a period of more than 12 years.

VST RESPONSIBILITIES



NEW YORK TIMES

thority to delegate this task, as well as others, so that only the most important documents and letters would bear his personal signature."

Constitutional question. In the hours immediately following President Eisenhower's heart attack, there was fear that he would be completely disabled for a long period of time. If this had been the case, how could the work of the White House have been carried on?

The U. S. Constitution declares that if a President becomes unable to serve, his duties fall upon the Vice President. But who is to decide whether or not the Chief Executive is so badly disabled that the Vice President should take over? The Constitution doesn't say.

There have been at least 2 times in history when, according to many observers, a Vice President should have taken over. The first was in 1881, when President Garfield was shot. He remained alive, though almost completely disabled, for about 2½ months, but Vice President Arthur didn't take the job of Chief Executive until Garfield died.

The second occasion was when President Wilson suffered a stroke in 1919. He remained partially paralyzed for a long time and never fully regained his health, but he stayed in office until 1921, when his term ended.

Despite President Eisenhower's comparatively rapid recovery, his illness has reminded the nation that there still is no established procedure

for determining when the President is too badly disabled to remain in office. Next year Congress may be asked to help clear up this difficulty.

The Vice President. Seven times in our history, Presidential deaths have brought Vice Presidents into office as Chief Executive.

Unfortunately, though, not all our Vice Presidents have been well qualified for the nation's highest office. There are 2 main reasons for this: (1) Sometimes the political parties don't select good leaders as their Vice Presidential candidates. (2) Many Vice Presidents have failed to take much part in governmental activities, and thus have been poorly prepared to act as President.

Many factors enter into the selection of a Vice Presidential candidate. Sometimes he represents a different "wing" of the party from that of the Presidential nominee in the effort to achieve party unity. Nearly always he comes from a different section of the country from the top candidate, since it is felt that he can attract additional votes from his own area. Frequently a party tries to select someone for a Vice Presidential candidate who has made no political enemies, and too often this means that he isn't a vigorous leader.

It is highly important that the parties select high-caliber men as Vice Presidential candidates, because nearly a fifth of our Vice Presidents have been called upon to finish terms in the White House.

Even a strong political figure, if elected Vice President, may find himself on the sidelines. Our federal Constitution gives the Vice President the task of presiding over the Senate, but he doesn't receive wide and varied executive experience from this job.

Many Presidents have failed to discuss important governmental problems with their Vice Presidents. In short, it is easy for the Vice President to become a mere figurehead, learning little about the issues he would face if he became Chief Executive.

But this has not happened to Vice President Nixon. With Eisenhower's cooperation, Nixon has become one of the most active Vice Presidents in history. As we noted earlier, he has presided over Cabinet meetings in Eisenhower's absence. He has toured foreign countries on good-will missions. President Eisenhower has often used him as a link between the White House and Congress.

Whether Mr. Nixon would actually be a good President is an entirely different subject, and one upon which people are sharply divided. Later on we shall give the pros and cons of his Presidential qualifications as well as those of other prospective Republican and Democratic candidates. The only point we are stressing here is that Eisenhower has given Nixon more opportunity to gain political executive experience than most other Chief Executives have given their Vice Presidents.

Many people feel that America should take steps to give the Vice Presidential office more prestige—and thus help make it more likely that the man in this position will always be fully capable of assuming our nation's top job. It is suggested, for instance, that he be given an official residence in Washington, similar to the White House. (Vice Presidents now provide their own homes.) This and other proposals affecting the Vice Presidency may be considered by Congress.

Radio-TV-Movies

TELEVISION viewers interested in current world affairs will wish to see "Outside U.S.A." This weekly series deals with important foreign stories that have an influence on people here.

Quincy Howe, well-known newscaster and author, is commentator for the program. He shows film taken at the area that is being discussed each week, and supplies background information for the topic.

"Outside U.S.A." is seen on the ABC television network on Thursday evenings. Consult your local newspaper for the time and station.

A new weekly radio series recreates little-known incidents in history that changed the tide of human affairs. "Tremendous Trifles" deals with episodes that seemed unimportant when they took place, but since have affected millions of people.

As an example, one recent program

dramatized the birth of the motion picture camera. This came about when a photographer devised a way of making a moving series of still pictures of a running horse.

"Tremendous Trifles" is heard on Saturday afternoons and Sunday evenings over the CBS radio network.

A one-hour conversation with former President Herbert Hoover will be telecast on Sunday afternoon, November 6, over the NBC television network. The program will trace back most of Mr. Hoover's life, from his boyhood to his present-day activities.

NBC has announced a new schedule for "Biographies in Sound," a radio program that was described in this column last week. Starting November 1, the show will be heard every fourth Tuesday, instead of once each week.

Our Readers Say—

I believe that the United States should continue to give financial aid to foreign countries. Financial aid will help nations to grow strong enough to withstand the threat of communism, both by armed aggression and by the dangers of hunger and poverty.

ROBERT CLOUTIER,
Gardiner, Maine

Some states do not have enough money to provide good schools for all their youths. The federal government should aid these states, using some of the money it sends to other countries. The welfare of the United States should come first.

SHIRLEY HILL,
Oswego, New York

I read about "Divided Korea" in a recent issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER. There will be more bloodshed and grief unless Korea follows the advice of the United States—that war is not the way to achieve unification.

IVY CHUN,
Wahiawa, Hawaii

In order for the United States to keep its leading position in the world, we must always be ready to meet the unexpected. The new military reserve training law will provide better-trained reserve forces. It also will enable young men to continue their education while they serve in a reserve unit.

MARILYN DIEDL,
Cincinnati, Ohio

I feel that we should emphasize the building up of our air power. A strong Air Force will be most effective in case of a surprise attack by an enemy.

JEAN HELLER,
Norfolk, Virginia

I believe that school teachers should get higher wages so that more young people will want to enter the teaching profession. If this is not done, it will create a larger problem in the years to come as the population increases. Teaching is one of the most important professions.

CHARLES TAYLOR
Holy Cross, Iowa

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a political title.

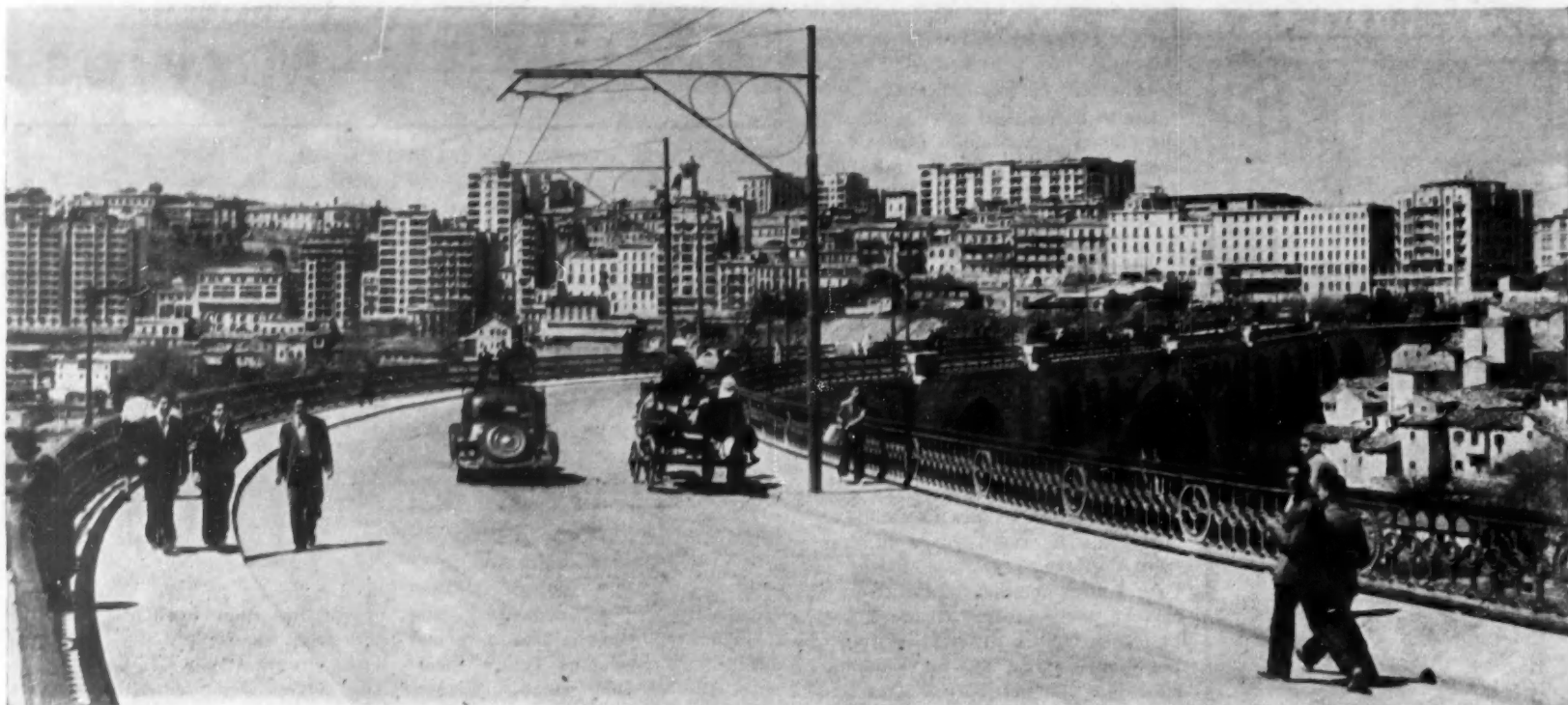
1. Arab nation that encourages North African natives to fight France.
2. First Vice President to succeed a President who died in office.
3. Vice Presidents moved into the White House upon the deaths of Presidents.
4. World War I President who was seriously ill for a long time, but retained his office.
5. Vice President Coolidge succeeded _____ in 1923.
6. Cape in the northeastern United States, well known for its summer resorts.
7. President Eisenhower, although ill, will have to make a final decision on the amount of the _____ he sends to Congress next year.
8. He's presiding over Cabinet meetings during Eisenhower's illness.

9. The Capital of New Jersey.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Macmillan (Britain's foreign minister). VERTICAL: 1. Germany; 2. Faure; 3. Jackson; 4. Truman; 5. Pinay; 6. Molotov; 7. Yalta; 8. arms; 9. France.



CONSTANTINE, ALGERIA, population 118,000. It is important for its output of machinery, flour, olive oil, leather, and textiles.

North Africa

(Continued from page 1)

and elsewhere to promote world peace. It is felt that the communist lands see in the North African uprisings the opportunity to make trouble for the western nations. They voted against France at the UN on the Algerian issue, and are now pushing a policy of friendship with the Arab lands, who are supporting the natives of French North Africa.

What is this trouble spot like? French North Africa is a vast, oblong-shaped area with a lengthy coast line. Tunisia and Algeria border the Mediterranean Sea, while all except 9 miles of Morocco's coast is on the Atlantic Ocean.

The entire region has been described as "a block of highlands hemmed in by the seas and the sands." Along the coast is a fertile strip of farm land. Inland are the rugged, barren ranges of the Atlas and Aures Mountains. To the south and east are the wastes of the Sahara and Libyan deserts.

French influence in North Africa dates back only into the last century. Algeria has been under France's control since 1830, and Tunisia became a French protectorate in 1881. The French took over Morocco in 1912 at a time when there was great competition among the European nations for African colonies.

Natives of Region

Natives of the region include more than 19 million Berbers and Arabs. They follow the Moslem religion and most of them speak the Arabic tongue. There are also about half a million Jews, most of whose families have lived in North Africa for centuries.

The great majority of Arabs and Berbers are poverty-stricken laborers, farm workers, or herdsmen. In the cities, most of them live in crowded slums; in the country, they are likely to live in flimsy tents or mud huts. Lacking education, they can easily be roused by unscrupulous leaders.

Today there are about 1,800,000 European settlers, mostly French, in North Africa. The largest group is in Algeria, where Europeans make up about 12 per cent of the population. Elsewhere in French North Africa,

only about 1 out of every 21 inhabitants is French.

The European settlers are much better off than the natives. Many live on comfortable farms where they raise grapes, olives, wheat, corn, and other crops. The head men in the mines and factories and most of those holding government posts are also European.

To be sure, in both Tunisia and Morocco, there has generally been a native "king." In Tunisia he is called the *bey*. In Morocco he is known as the *sultan*. Actually, though, the actions of these native officials have been largely controlled by the French.

The situation differs from region to region in North Africa. Tunisia, for example, has had few disturbances of late. Behind this stability is the fact that this small protectorate is now in the process of getting more home rule than it has ever had before. Last year Mendes-France, premier of France at that time, agreed to let the bey and his government have almost complete self-rule except in foreign affairs. The Tunisians apparently feel that they are making real headway toward independence and self-government.

Morocco presents an entirely different picture. The choice of Morocco's sultan has been the source of a long wrangle that has touched off a good deal of violence.

About 2 years ago, the French removed Mohammed ben Youssef as sultan, and then exiled him to Madagascar, a French-controlled island off southeast Africa. They named a new sultan who proved to be highly unpopular with the Arabs and Berbers. Demanding the return of their former sultan, the natives rose up against the French time and again.

Long Debate

The Moroccan situation has been the subject of long debate among French lawmakers. Recently France ousted the unpopular sultan and set up a 4-man council to take his place. No one knows how effective the council will be, but it is already plain that the new setup is unsatisfactory to many.

Algeria presents still another problem. Unlike Tunisia and Morocco, this area is not a protectorate but in recent years has been regarded by the French as a part of France, at least

for governing purposes. It has no native sultan or bey, but sends representatives to the French legislature in Paris. There is also an elected Algerian law-making body which has power in certain fields.

Consequently, the French regard the uprisings in Algeria even more seriously than they look upon the Moroccan troubles. Since Algeria is a part of France, the uprisings there—say the French—are treason, and these who have a hand in provoking them are rebels.

"We can no more tolerate a flouting of law and order in Algeria than we could in Paris," declare French leaders. This view explains why the French were so outraged when the Algerian issue was brought up in the United Nations. They argue that it is strictly a domestic matter, not subject to UN action.

The French are making a particularly strong effort to put down the trouble in Algeria. Two thirds of their North African force is concentrated in this key area. Even so, new disorders continue to break out.

What makes the North African problem so difficult to solve is the



NORTH AFRICA offers many contrasts, as, for example, this modern car and the camel using the same highway in Morocco

fact that there are many shades of opinion on each of the disputing sides. Certain French feel that the native nationalists should be ruthlessly suppressed. Many of the European settlers in North Africa feel this way. Their views carry weight in the French Assembly.

On the other hand, there are many French who feel that the only way to quell the uprisings is to give the natives of the troubled areas more self-rule along the lines of the concessions granted by the Mendes-France government in Tunisia.

This difference of opinion has been apparent in debate in the French Assembly. It has continually hampered the government in taking effective action.

Views of Natives

Among the North African natives are also differences of opinion. Some feel that continued violence and terrorism offer the only way to self-rule. Other North Africans feel they can attain their goal without resorting to arms, and think that terrorism is bound to hurt their cause.

One can perhaps best understand the controversy by examining the arguments put forth by moderate elements on each side. Here are basic views frequently put forth on the native side of the issue:

"All peoples should have the right to work toward self-rule. Many lands in Asia and the Middle East have won their freedom in recent years. Why, then, is it not a proper goal for the natives of North Africa?

"The French are not doing a good job of ruling North Africa. The changes they have made have been almost entirely for the benefit of the small group of European settlers. The French should have accomplished more than they have done in raising living standards, considering the long time they have held these lands.

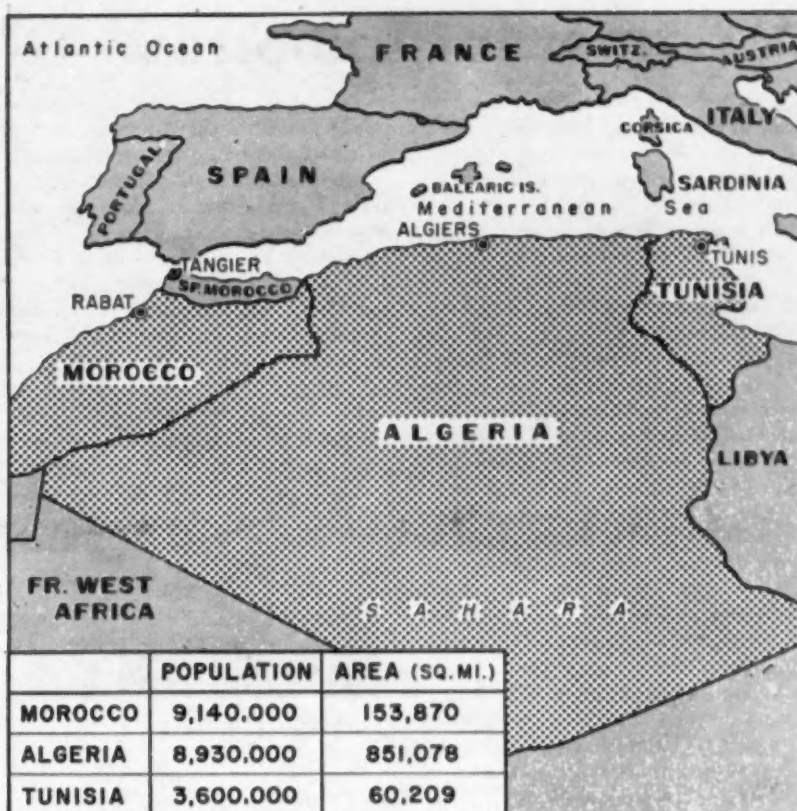
"The French assertion that Algeria is a part of France is just a convenient dodge to keep her grip on the region. Certainly there is no equality between French settlers and Algerians. The million French in Algeria have the same representation in the French parliament that 8 million Algerians have. The European settlers hold most of the good crop land, nearly all the government jobs, and receive tax privileges not granted the natives of the region.

Example of Tunisia

"If the French are sincere, they will stop stalling and will do for all of North Africa what they recently did for Tunisia. The stability in that area proves the natives will not use violence if they are given a fair deal and are afforded the chance to work toward self-government."

Among the basic views put forth by those French who generally advocate a moderate course are the following:

"Our rule has tremendously benefited all of North Africa, including the natives. Under improved health conditions brought about by us, diseases like malaria and typhus, which formerly claimed a large number of lives, have been practically eliminated. When our rule began in Morocco in 1912, there was only 1 hospital, an insane asylum where patients were chained together. Today, there are 481 good hospitals. Native school enrollment has increased 50 times since we took over this region. Railroads,



FRANCE continues to have serious troubles in her North African territories

highways, and airports have been built.

"When the North Africans are ready to govern themselves, they should have self-rule—but they are not ready for it now. They are not yet equipped to handle all their affairs. If we left North Africa now, native dictators would surely take over, and the great bulk of the natives would not have nearly as much freedom as they enjoy today.

"Outside groups are trying to stir up trouble in North Africa, and we cannot permit them to do so. We have a responsibility to protect the settlers from our country who have gone there and have worked hard to

make homes for themselves. We must also protect the huge investment we have made there, an investment which is slowly but surely raising living standards. Moreover, loss of French North Africa would be a blow not only to us but to the whole free world, for the communists would certainly try to move in."

These are the main views being put forth in the North African controversy.

U. S. leaders realize there are sound arguments on both sides. We shall probably continue to follow a middle course in the dispute, trying to induce the opposing parties to narrow the area of disagreement.

How Right He Is—By Walter E. Myer

ONE of the happiest people I know is a businessman in the Washington area. Jerry Carson, as I shall call him, is always friendly and cheerful. His business associates and employees think the world of him.

One day I complimented Jerry for his part in a civic project which had brought happiness to many underprivileged children. He thanked me, and then told me this story:

Reason for Change

"When I was a young man, my own pleasure was all I thought about. I never undertook anything that wasn't intended for my enjoyment. If what I did made trouble for someone else or if what I said hurt another person's feelings, it didn't bother me so long as I had a good time.

"Then one day while looking over some books, I ran onto a quotation which made a tremendous impression on me. It was a statement by the English playwright, George Bernard Shaw, who wrote: 'We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it.'

"That quotation made me do some serious thinking. Then and there I resolved to be a producer, as well as a consumer, of happiness.

"The interesting point is, I soon found that making others happy made me happy, too."

You might well consider whether you produce as much happiness for others as you demand for yourself. For one thing, do you show a cheerful outlook on life? You will find that a friendly disposition is contagious. On the other hand, the person who is forever glum and pessimistic cannot help but depress those with whom he comes in contact.

Another contribution you can make is to show a generosity of spirit in your dealings with others. Never stoop to mean and petty ways. If you can't speak well of your friends and acquaintances, better remain silent. Don't resort to flattery either, but if compliments are deserved, give them, and be consistently friendly.

A Helping Hand

Still another way to promote good feeling is to be quick to extend a helping hand. Pitch in and do your part in school or community projects of all kinds—charity, recreational, and so forth; also in family activities.

If you follow these suggestions, you will be helping to contribute to the happiness of others, and—like Jerry Carson—to your own.

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated October 3, 10, 17, and 24. The answer key appears in the October 31 issue of *The Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

1. During the early years of Peron's rule, Argentina's economy was upset by his decision to (a) cut off all trade with the United States; (b) encourage foreign investment in Argentine industry; (c) favor industry at the expense of agriculture; (d) exchange goods only with communist lands.

2. An important case now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court deals with (a) rulings of the Subversive Activities Control Board; (b) the legal age for voting in the United States; (c) the number of times a U. S. President may be re-elected; (d) Presidential powers to remove U. S. congressmen from office.

3. Since 1948 we have carried on very little trade with communist nations because we (a) cannot use any products from communist countries; (b) want to please our allies; (c) want to prevent the strengthening of communist influence; (d) know all communist products are of very poor quality.

4. Germans, wherever they live in their divided land, want (a) membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) occupation forces to remain on their soil; (c) separate governments for East and West Germany; (d) a united Germany.

5. A major reason for our growing accumulation of farm surpluses is that (a) high prices are attracting more people into the farming industry; (b) people are consuming smaller quantities of farm products today; (c) most people cannot afford the high prices demanded by farmers; (d) farmers are constantly using improved methods which result in larger crops.

6. The Saar is very important to both France and Germany because of its (a) rich farm lands; (b) mines and factories; (c) good seaports; (d) great medical research centers.

7. The present UN General Assembly must decide whether or not (a) the UN Charter should be amended; (b) the Security Council should be abolished; (c) war should be outlawed; (d) communist nations should be excluded from the United Nations.

8. In order to get Russian agreement on our proposals for the future of Germany, the Western nations offer to (a) disband the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; (b) aid Russia in case Germany ever attacks her; (c) bring Red China into UN membership; (d) abandon all Western military bases in Europe and North Africa.

9. Before any actual arms reduction takes place, the United States insists that (a) Russia must withdraw troops from her satellite nations; (b) a far-reaching inspection system must be set up; (c) the 2 Germanys must be unified; (d) the United Nations must build up a powerful armed force.

10. Voting strength in the UN General Assembly (a) is the same for all members; (b) is greater for the United States and Russia; (c) depends on the population of member states; (d) is greater for all Security Council members.

11. Which one of these nations has just joined the Middle East defense alliance? (a) Burma; (b) Indonesia; (c) India; (d) Iran.

12. The great majority of American teen-agers (a) engage in criminal activities of one kind or another; (b) resent any adult supervision of their activities; (c) are law-abiding citizens; (d) refuse to accept any kind of character education.

13. If we decided to relax our trade restrictions against communist lands, most of our allies would (a) be disappointed; (b) stop trading with us; (c) suffer great financial losses; (d) be pleased.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

14. The U. S. government has gently applied the brakes to our current business boom by (a) making it a little harder for people to borrow money; (b) increasing income tax rates on individuals and corporations; (c) calling a halt to any further installment purchases; (d) freezing wages and prices at present levels.

15. The dictatorial rule of Juan Peron was ended in Argentina following an armed rebellion led by (a) opposing politicians; (b) communists; (c) the nation's military forces; (d) labor unions.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. Who presides at Cabinet meetings while President Eisenhower is ill?

17. The government of _____ insists that what she does in Algeria is not a proper subject for UN debate.

18. The United States officially regards _____ as the rightful head of the Chinese nation.

19. The U. S. delegation to the United Nations is headed by _____.

20. Which section of divided Germany is highly industrialized and very prosperous?

21. Which country possesses the world's largest submarine fleet?

22. Name the big and busy port which handles most of Malaya's exports.

23. Another move in Russia's current "peace offensive" is her return of the small area called Porkkala to _____.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Harold Macmillan

25. Eduardo Lonardi

26. Sherman Adams

27. Dag Hammarskjöld

28. Earl Warren

A. Chief Justice of the United States

B. U. S. Secretary of State

C. British Foreign Secretary

D. President of Argentina

E. Secretary-General of the United Nations

F. Assistant to the President

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. The group was led by a few *zealots*. (a) enemies; (b) fanatics; (c) criminals; (d) communists.

30. The boy tried to *vindicate* himself. (a) blame; (b) express; (c) testify; (d) defend or clear.

31. The committee *deplored* the council's action. (a) deeply regretted; (b) praised; (c) accepted; (d) delayed.

32. The outcome of the experiment was received with *consternation*. (a) satisfaction and comfort; (b) surprise; (c) amazement and bewilderment; (d) anger.

33. All of them were members of the same *ethnic* group. (a) religious; (b) political; (c) economic; (d) racial.

A Career for Tomorrow - - The Chiropodist

A GROWING profession in the field of health and medicine, which offers good employment opportunities, is chiropody or podiatry, as it is sometimes called.

Your duties, if you choose this profession, will be to treat all types of foot trouble. A chiropodist, by means of orthopedic surgery, X-ray, and physical therapy, treats such foot conditions as arch disabilities, dislocated bones, and infections. He often recommends special shoes, braces, and other devices to correct deformities, and gives advice on proper foot hygiene.

Your qualifications should include an aptitude for scientific subjects, above-average intelligence, and steady nerves. Mechanical ability and manual dexterity are needed, too, for the chiropodist often makes and fits braces and splints for his patients.

Your training, while in high school, should include a college preparatory course with emphasis on English, the sciences, and mathematics. Next, you will be required to take 1 or 2 years of study in a liberal arts college, and 4 years at an accepted school of chiropody.

After completing your chiropody course, you will receive a degree of Doctor of Surgical Chiropody. Then, before you may practice, you must pass an examination given by the Board of Chiropody Examiners in the state where you plan to work. In a few states you must also serve an internship. Information about the

examination and internship can be obtained from the board which is likely to have offices in your state capital.

Job opportunities for persons trained in this field are expected to be good for many years to come. It is estimated that nearly 3 out of every 4 Americans suffer from some type of foot trouble. Yet there is, on the average, only 1 chiropodist for every 25,000 persons in the nation.



NATIONAL ASSN. OF CHIROPODISTS
CHIROPODIST and patient

Many chiropodists set up offices and treat individual patients, just as dentists and doctors of medicine do. Some secure positions with clinics or hospitals. Others work in government health services, or teach in one of the chiropody colleges.

Your income is likely to be good. A recent survey shows that practicing chiropodists have earnings which range from \$4,000 to as high as \$40,000 a year. Most of them, however, have net incomes of between \$6,000 and \$11,000 annually. Salaries

paid by hospitals and government agencies range from \$3,600 to \$12,000 a year.

In chiropody, as in other professional fields, a young person starting out in private practice is likely to do little more than break even during the first year or two. As he becomes established, his earnings will increase in line with the figures above.

Advantages are (1) the work offers an opportunity for medical service; (2) there is a growing demand for chiropodists; and (3) earnings are good.

The chief disadvantage, according to practicing chiropodists, is that the profession isn't well enough known to the public. They point out, though, that it is rapidly gaining public recognition.

While most practicing chiropodists are men, the field offers excellent opportunities for women as well.

Further information, including a list of approved schools in the field, can be secured from the National Association of Chiropodists, 3301 16th Street, N.W., Washington 10, D.C.

Pronunciations

Aures—aw-rēs'
Constantine Karamanlis—kōn'stān-tēn
care'uh-man-lēs'
Jusecelino Kubitschek—hōō'sē-lē'nō kōō-pēt'shek
Lyautey—lē-ō-tā'
Mendes-France—mēn'dēs-frāns'
Mohammed ben Youssef—mōō-hām'mād ben you-sēf

Historical Background - - Of Broadcasting

COMMERCIAL radio broadcasting is 35 years old this month. It was on October 27, 1920, that a commercial radio station—KDKA of Pittsburgh—was first licensed by our government to put programs on the air. Other stations, including Detroit's 8MK, began broadcasting a little before KDKA went on the air. But the Pittsburgh station became the first fully licensed commercial broadcaster.

Actually, radio traces its history back to the late 1800's, when the German scientist Heinrich Hertz showed that electrical waves could be sent through space. It wasn't until 1906, though, that the first real radio broadcast was made. In that year, a Canadian-born American, Reginald Fessenden, succeeded in broadcasting a program of music and speech from a small experimental station at Brant Rock, Massachusetts.

When commercial stations were organized in 1920, programs were sponsored by radio manufacturers who hoped that regular broadcasting would make people want to buy receiving sets. Sale of the sets would provide the radio producers with a profit and pay the cost of providing the programs—or so it was thought.

But the cost of radio operation grew, and soon the practice of selling advertising time on the air began. The first radio "commercials" were introduced in 1922. Over the years, proceeds from advertising made possible the present nation-wide radio networks.

Once established, the radio industry grew rapidly. In 1920, there were only a few thousand receiving sets in

use. Four years later, 5 million American homes had radios. Today, there are more than 122 million radio sets in operation across the nation.

About the time that radio was getting its start, television was also born. As early as 1884, a German scientist, Paul Nipkov, took out a patent for an "electrical telescope." Nipkov's device, which projected a very rough image of a subject, was an early forerunner of our modern TV set.

In time, further advancements were made in television. In the 1920's, inventors in England and the United States used electrical currents to transmit an image over a distance of a few miles. In 1928, Bell Telephone made some successful experimental telecasts in New York City.

Television was demonstrated at the New York World's Fair in 1939, and regular TV broadcasting began that

year. World War II held up further developments of television. At war's end, though, the TV industry mushroomed. By 1946, 10,000 Americans had television sets in their homes. Now there are more than 36,000,000 video receivers in operation throughout the country, and the number is growing day by day.

As radio and, later, television spread across the nation, candidates for public office began to use these devices in their appeal for votes. The first political convention was broadcast in June 1924, when the Republicans nominated Calvin Coolidge as their Presidential candidate. That year, office seekers began to make widespread use of radio to reach the voters.

Television was first used in a political campaign as early as 1932. At that time, the Democratic Party telecast campaign speeches in New York City. The first political convention to be telecast was the 1940 Republican meeting at Philadelphia in which the GOP chose Wendell Wilkie as its standard-bearer. However, it wasn't until after World War II that candidates for public office began to use television on a large scale in campaigns.

In the 1952 Presidential race, Democrats and Republicans reported a total bill of nearly \$3,000,000 on telecasts, and another \$3,000,000 on radio broadcasts. Both parties are planning to spend still larger sums for radio and TV time during the 1956 Presidential contest.

(See page 2 note which discusses efforts to provide free TV time for political candidates.)



SLUTAS WILLIAMS, LIFE 1928
EARLY radio listeners used earphones for hearing programs